

pare General Safety Orders for California. In addition, these committees have assisted in the formation of sub-committees to prepare orders for the different industries.

An attractive exhibit was maintained at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Plants to the number of 746 were visited and safety requirements affecting 76,843 employees were installed. Safety bulletins have been issued in English, Italian, Russian, Croatian, Spanish, Portuguese and Greek. An exhibit of safety devices has been prepared to send to the public schools of the State, under the auspices of the Extension Department of the University of California.

The Safety Museum at 525 Market street, San Francisco, has been enlarged, and another museum started in the Union League Building in Los Angeles.

The National Safety Council was joined and a San Francisco branch of the Council formed.

A committee representing the California Metal Producers' Association and the organizations of mine employees prepared Mine Safety Rules for the State. U. S. mine-rescue cars visited the mining districts and the Universities of California and Stanford. The co-operative agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Mines was continued. First-aid instruction was given the miners by a Government expert. Nearly all the mines of the State were visited and the suggestions for safety were generally adopted. Dredges were also examined by the mining engineer and plans formulated to give employees safe working conditions.

Statistical Report Gives Striking Data.

A study of the sixty-odd thousand accident reports for the year 1914 reveals some interesting features of California's industrial problems. 678 workmen of an average age of 39 suffered death. About 48 per cent, of those killed left 625 people totally dependent. The average age of those widowed through industrial accident is about 39 years. These widows on an average must provide for about 2½ children of an average age of 9 years. To help meet this burden, employers and insurance companies have already paid \$243,366.00, and payments will continue for four and one-half years from date of accident.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-two workmen suffered nearly all the conceivable forms of physical mutilation. Parts or all of over 600 fingers were cut off; 172 eyes are either missing or have suffered serious impairment of vision; 28 arms and 45 legs were amputated; 31 men were sufficiently disabled to require a life pension. To repair and relieve these workmen, already \$604,743.00 has been paid, and payments will continue, in some cases, as long as life lasts.

The 60,241 men and women who received injuries which left no permanent effect, did suffer sufficiently, however, to require the expenditure of over one million dollars to cure and relieve them from the effects of the injuries.

The time lost through the sixty-odd thousand temporary injuries is equivalent to about 3000 men being laid up for the entire year.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Boards will be convened at the Bureau of Public Health Service, 3 "B" Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., and at a number of the Marine Hospitals of the Service, on Monday, January 24, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service.

The candidate must be between 23 and 32 years of age, a graduate of a reputable medical college, and must furnish testimonials from two responsible

persons as to his professional and moral character, together with a recent photograph of himself. Credit will be given in the examination for service in hospitals for the insane, experience in the detection of mental diseases, and in any other particular line of professional work. Candidates must have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work.

Candidates must be not less than 5 feet, 4 inches, nor more than 6 feet, 2 inches, in height, with relatively corresponding weights.

The following is the order of examination: 1, Physical; 2, Oral; 3, Written; 4, Clinical.

Candidates are required to certify that they believe themselves free from any ailment which would disqualify them for service in any climate.

Examinations are chiefly in writing, and begin with a short autobiography of the candidate. The remainder of the written exercise covers the various branches of medicine, Surgery and Hygiene.

The oral examination includes subjects of preliminary education, history, literature, and natural sciences.

The clinical examination is conducted at a hospital.

The examination usually covers a period of about ten days.

Successful candidates will be numbered according to their attainments on examination, and will be commissioned in the same order. They will receive early appointments.

After four years' service, assistant surgeons are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon. Passed assistant surgeons after twelve years' service are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of surgeon.

Assistant surgeons receive \$2,000, passed assistant surgeons \$2,400, surgeons \$3,000, senior surgeons \$3,500, and assistant surgeon-generals \$4,000 a year. When quarters are not provided, commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40, and \$50 a month, according to the grade, is allowed.

All grades receive longevity pay, 10 per cent. in addition to the regular salary for every five years up to 40 per cent. after twenty years' service.

The tenure of office is permanent. Officers traveling under orders are allowed actual expenses.

For invitation to appear before the board of examiners, address "Surgeon-General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C."

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service records the largest amount of work performed in the history of that organization. Since the passage of the law of 1912 the public health functions of the Service have materially broadened, thereby increasing greatly its usefulness to the American people. Throughout the report the economic importance of disease prevention is made apparent to the reader.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the year was the discovery that pellagra is a deprivation disease, resulting from a faulty diet containing an excess of carbo-hydrates. While the final experiments which led to this discovery have only recently been completed, the conclusion itself is the culmination of investigations extending over a period of seven years. The work has consisted of epidemiological field studies, actual feeding experiments conducted at numerous places in Georgia and Mississippi, and experimental research at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and other places.

A new national quarantine station was opened at